Grammar: Compound Sentences

Name ___________________________ Date ____________

Compound Sentences

A compound sentence is a sentence that contains two complete ideas (called clauses) that are related. These two clauses are usually connected in a compound sentence by a conjunction. The coordinating conjunctions are “and”, “but”, “for”, “or”, “nor”, “yet”, or “so”.

Example:

Batman is a hero. He is successful in catching the criminals in his city.  

Batman is a hero, and he is successful in catching the criminals in his city.

OR...

Batman is a hero, for he is successful in catching the criminals in his city.

Directions: In the following exercises, turn the sentence pairs into single compound sentences, each with a coordinating conjunction. **You can rearrange or add words in the sentence to make it sound better, but only if it's necessary.**

1. The black dog has won many prizes. He doesn't know many tricks.

2. She saw a cat run in front of her. She fell down while roller-skating.

3. There was a meteor shower. The crew did not know how to avoid the meteors.

4. I wanted to buy a baby Chihuahua. I started to save my money.

5. Gillian did not like to read. She was not very good at it.

6. Pam liked Wayne. Leena also liked Wayne.

7. The little boy did not like going to school. He went anyway.

8. You can cry like a baby. You can clean your room like an adult.

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9. She didn't want to play with Jill. She didn't want to play with Tim.

10. Arleen could not play with that boy. Arleen could not play with that other boy.

11. Let's go to the swimming pool. It's hot inside the house.

12. I don't want to eat. I don't want to drink.

13. I don't want to practice playing my violin. I don't want to disobey my mother.

14. I want to own my own company. I want to pay all my workers a lot of money.

15. I need to go to the store. I'm feeling too sick to drive.

16. Rabbits make good pets. They don't make too much noise and they are clean.

17. I want to go to the circus. I want to ride a pony.

18. I didn't do my homework. My parents punished me.

19. I have never visited Asia. I have never visited Africa.

20. You can make a big poster. You can make a little clay statue.
Combine each pair of sentences into one.

(1) The church has stained glass windows. The church has a clock tower. _____

(2) Angela is wearing a pink dress. Angela is wearing white shoes. _____

(3) David took out the garbage. David washed the dishes. _____

(4) David found his way back to camp with his compass. Angela found her way back to camp with her compass. _____

(5) Angela brought her calculator. Jim brought his calculator. _____

(6) A dictionary is an important reference book. A thesaurus is an important reference book. _____

(7) Jimmy's dog has bad breath. Amy's dog has bad breath. _____

(8) Alex had just woken up. Elizabeth had just woken up. _____

(9) Pizza Barn makes good pizza. Luigi's makes good pizza. _____

(10) Never press that button. That button will shut down all of the power. _____
Sometimes a simple sentence is all you need, but a series of short, choppy sentences can be boring to read. For variety, use conjunctions to combine simple sentences into compound or complex sentences.

Sometimes joining sentences makes the relationship between them clearer. When you use a conjunction such as FANBOYS, to join two related sentences, you make a compound sentence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In order to</th>
<th>Use this conjunction</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Join sentences with similar ideas</td>
<td>And</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Join sentences with contrasting ideas</td>
<td>but</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Join sentences to offer a choice</td>
<td>Or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Join sentences to show cause and effect</td>
<td>So</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Join two sentences that express negatives</td>
<td>Nor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Join two sentences that show a reason</td>
<td>For</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Join sentences that show a different outcome</td>
<td>yet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I. In the attic we found old thin paper cutouts we used to play with when we were children.

2. The poster depicted a brown-haired blue-eyed child wearing a red denim shirt.

3. For breakfast we ate two oversized blueberry muffins.

4. We bought two dozen boxes of mouth-watering peanut butter Girl Scout cookies.

5. Three bright red elephant pins were given to Arielle.

6. Some elegant decorative sophisticated elephant pins were given to Robbin.

7. Some decorative sophisticated elephant pins were given to Tyla.

Which sentences need commas between coordinating adjectives? Remember your new strategies. Use your notes!

__________________________________________  ______________________
Date:                                            Name:
Before a test, Oddly enough there are always some students who never study which topics would be on the test. If the students studied those concepts they would always let them know. The students knew that Miss Mitchell always division and fractions. The students agreed that they would study. The teacher told them they would need to study multiplication.说了“准备好了。我想让每个人都为这次考试做好准备。”我们的老师，Miss Mitchell.
# Comma Rules

## Serial Commas
- Use commas to separate items in a series.

* I am taking English, History, Physics, and Music.
* I went to the store to purchase eggs milk and butter.
* When we were at the mall, we bumped into my cousin uncle and aunt.
* My grandmother wanted to eat an orange banana and strawberry fruit salad.

## Adjective Commas
- Use commas to separate two equally important adjectives.

* The dark, cold winter makes everyone cranky.
* Jonathan likes fast exciting sports like basketball more than slow strategic games like chess.
* We purchased a fresh tasty salad for lunch.
* The energetic excited puppy jumped up and down.

## IC, FANBOYS IC
- Use a comma and a conjunction (FANBOYS) to combine two independent clauses.

  → For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So

* I attend a four-year college, or I attend a two-year community college.
* I didn’t get to the grocery store for I ran out of time
* We didn’t enjoy the movie so we decided to ask for a refund.
* Jason missed his meeting but he didn’t want to go to it anyways.
**DC, IC**

- Use a comma to separate a dependent clause when it comes at the *beginning* of the sentence.

  → dependent clauses start with an **ABBI SAW A WUWU**
  → **After, Before, Because, If/If only, Since, Although, While, As/As if, When/Whenever, Until, Whether, Unless**

  *After I graduate from high school, I will attend a four-year college or university.*

  - *After we visited our grandmother we went to the library*
  - *Before we knew it it was time to go.*
  - *While Amanda waited for her coffee she called her father about the party.*

**IC DC**

Do NOT use a comma when the dependent clause comes at the end of the sentence.

* *I will attend a four-year college or university after I graduate from high school.*

  - *We went to the library after we visited our grandmother*
  - *We went to the movies even though it was late.*
Using Commas

When should I use commas?

1. Use a comma before a conjunction (and, but, or, yet, so) to join two independent clauses.
   example: I went to the game, but my team lost.

2. Use a comma after an introductory element.
   example: After a short snooze, Bob got right back to work.

3. Use commas to separate items in a series of three or more things.
   example: I bought sugar, pasta, and juice.

4. Use commas to separate adjectives.
   example: A thin, handsome man approached me after work.

Directions: Read each sentence. Put commas in the correct places in each sentence.

1. Even though the paint was still wet I couldn't resist touching it.
2. After the fire burned out I went inside the house.
3. In English class we read Old Man and the Sea Dracula and Beowulf.
4. I watched television took the dog for a walk and drove to the store to get milk.
5. William Shakespeare a famous playwright wrote Macbeth and Hamlet.
6. The three pound bass which was the biggest fish I ever caught tasted delicious.
7. While the turkey was cooking I prepared mashed potatoes.
9. In the basement mice hide between the boxes.
10. After hiking in the woods for three hours I sat down to have a drink of water.
11. The big gray dog wouldn't stop barking last night.
12. Jane I would like you to meet my mother and father.
13. I need to go to the hardware store to get nails paint and light bulbs.
14. If you liked Harry Potter you'll love Lord of the Rings.
15. I've had enough of your silly wild and inappropriate behavior.
Writing Dates

When you write a date, you place a comma after the day of the week and before the year.

Example: Monday, October 8, 2009

Re-write the dates using the correct format. Be sure you capitalize the first letter of each day and month. Insert commas in the correct places.

Tuesday January 4, 2005

Wednesday December 31, 2008

Monday June 2, 2003

Saturday May 23, 2009

Friday December 2, 2011

Sunday July 4, 1999

Describe what is wrong with the way each of the dates below is written.

I had a doctor’s appointment on Tuesday July 31, 2009.

My father was born on Monday, January 9, 1978.

We are going to watch fireworks on Saturday, December 31, 2011.
Using Commas
To Separate Items in a Series

A comma (,) can be used to separate items in a series of three or more items.

Examples:
- The flag is red, white, and blue.
- The woods are filled with deer, squirrels, and chipmunks.

Directions: Read each sentence. Put commas in the correct places in each sentence.

1. Would you like to read, watch television, or go to bed?
2. Pugs, beagles, and terriers are all small dog breeds.
3. Jim, Fred, Kelly, and Kara will go bowling on Friday night.
4. Would you rather have pizza, hamburgers, or hot dogs for dinner?
5. Dolphins live in the Pacific, Atlantic, and Indian Oceans.
6. We are going to the grocery store to get cookies, soup, eggs, and butter.
7. Don’t forget to empty the trash, vacuum the carpet, and wash the windows.
8. The paper, scissors, and pencils belong in the top drawer.
9. Would you like me to paint your bedroom walls green, blue, gray, or white?
10. It's time to do your homework, do your chores, and practice the piano.
11. The sand castle needs a moat, windows, and a drawbridge.
12. Every cat, bunny, and dog in the animal shelter needs a good home.
These sentences are missing commas. It is your job to place the commas where they belong.

1. The waiter ignored the rude obnoxious customer.

2. Joey ate all of his peas but he refused to eat his lima beans.

3. Richard caught the ball ran for five yards and scored a touchdown.

4. Since the expansion of the Internet research has become much less tedious.

5. Maurice bought new rims for the shiny new Corvette.

6. Handguns knives and other weapons are turning up in locker checks.

7. I went shopping yesterday but I forgot my wallet.

8. As cucumbers grow their vines need room to expand.

9. Because we have a test tomorrow I'm not going to the party.

10. I want to become a doctor so I have to take a lot of science classes.
Comma Review Practice

Directions: Each section is focused on one grammar rule. Refer to the class notes and write the comma rule. After writing the rule, add commas to the sentences where needed.

A. Comma Rule:  

Example: *I need to buy eggs, milk, lettuce, and bread.*

1. Carlos wants to visit Paris Italy Germany and China
2. My favorite colors are blue red and pink.
3. I like to go hiking fishing swimming and camping during summer.
4. I have to clean my room walk the dog and take out the trash.
5. The tree is very tall old and green.
6. I need to visit my mother wash my car and buy six stamps.
7. Write your own sentence here:

B. Comma Rule:  

Example: *I want to buy the new jacket, but it is too expensive.*

1. We can go to the zoo or we can go to the movie theater.
2. They like chocolate but they like vanilla better.
3. We will go to the restaurant now for we are very hungry.
4. I do not like biology nor do I like chemistry.
5. James wants to leave now yet we must wait for his little brother.
6. Terry is working on a project and he should be finished with it next week.
7. Write your own sentence here:
C. Comma Rule:

Example: When I get older, I will be able to drive.

1. When I get home I am going to brush my teeth.
2. Until I reach my goal I will not stop working.
3. If I get a new job I will be very happy.
4. To become an astronaut it takes much hard work and determination.
5. Because she is only twelve she is not old enough to drive.
6. In five minutes the building will be closed.
7. Write your own sentence here:

D. Comma Rule:

Example: The carzy, rabid dog tried to bite me.

1. I told him to brush his stinky yellow teeth.
2. The old rusty van broke down on the high way.
3. The old tired lazy dog slept on the stairs all day.
4. I told the kids to be careful, but they threw the sticky slimy sweet syrup all over the walls.
5. Cindy was told that Chicago was a fun exciting city.
6. The shiny new black shoes were uncomfortable.
7. Write your own sentence here:
Basic 5 Commas Review – Flashcard Activity

Directions: Insert the commas where necessary. Refer to your class notes if necessary.

IC, FANBOYS IC
1. Coffee shops are a great place to study but it can sometimes be too loud or crowded.

DC, IC
2. If Starbucks beverages were more affordable I would purchase a drink every day.

IC DC
3. The taxicab zoomed down the street until the police car followed it with its blazing blue and white lights.

Serial Commas
4. I ordered a cup of coffee a loaf of pumpkin bread and a bottle of water.

Adjective Commas
5. The soothing calm music lulled me to sleep.
6. Tons of patients waited in the busy popular office of Dr. Turk.
### Flashcard Match-up A

**Directions:**
1. Insert the commas where necessary.
2. Match up the rule card with the corresponding sentence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>We agreed to disagree whether we liked it or not.</strong></th>
<th>Since I was here at four o'clock I was able to get a lot accomplished.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The house was filled with the warm toasty aroma of fresh bread.</strong></td>
<td>I enjoy coffee drinks at Starbucks yet it can sometimes be too expensive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>While I listened to the grind of the coffee maker I wondered how much a barista made during a week.</strong></td>
<td>At the coffee shop you can purchase drinks, food, and even coffee mugs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The night's sky looked divine; the bright yellow stars twinkled in the dark blue sky.</strong></td>
<td>The music playing is soothing and it keeps me focused on my work.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Score: _____ / 8**
### Flashcard Match-up B

**Directions:**
1. Insert the commas where necessary.
2. Match up the rule card with the corresponding sentence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The good-looking tall gentleman opened the door for the attractive trendy woman.</th>
<th>Whether it rained or snow people will always stop for their morning cup of coffee.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Would you like to go to Dunkin Donuts or we can just go to Caribou Coffee?</td>
<td>I read my book, until it was time for me to go into the doctor’s office.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The barista took the customer’s orders made the hot espresso and clean off the tabletops.</td>
<td>Edgar and Calvin met at the coffee shop so they can discuss their camping plans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Although I am lactose and tolerant I still order macchiato, cappuccinos, and lattes.</td>
<td>Sick babies will release a loud painful cry because they are not feeling well.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Score: _______ / 8
Cut out these flashcards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IC, FANBOYS IC</th>
<th>IC, FANBOYS IC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DC, IC</td>
<td>DC, IC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjective Commas</td>
<td>IC DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjective Commas</td>
<td>Serial Commas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Comma in a List)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
So far my philosophy has worked. With any luck I'll be able to say the
same thing next quarter.

Watch TV all day long. So far my philosophy has worked.

I hop in my car and drive to Wendy's, McDonald's, or Taco Bell. Then I
never cook on Sundays. I hop in my car and drive to Wendy's, McDonald's, or Taco Bell.

According to them I should be getting up at 8:00 reading my assignments or writing essays for
my classes. But they just don't understand. When I finally get out of bed it is lunchtime but I
even know what to do. I never feel guilty about
getting the extra sleep. My parents however don't agree with my "Sunday Philosophy."

I've had since the Library is not open until 2:00 I never feel guilty about
from the hard week I've had. Since the Library is not open until 2:00 I never feel guilty about
Sunday is the best day of the week and I always enjoy it. I always sleep late so I can recover.